Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 416.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

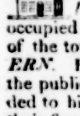
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17 1827. 82

Entertainment.



THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for *cash*, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN B. CARREL.

Salisbury, April 18*th*. 1828. 7t17

House Painting, and

PAPER HANGING

HENRY E. SPENCER, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country and villages, that he intends carrying on the *Painting Business*, in its various branches. Those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, will please apply at his shop in Salisbury, where, or at the Mansion Hotel, he may be found, except when engaged in the country. He will execute *Ornamental Work*, such as Fire-Boards, Fire-Screens, and Pictures, painted in landscape, naval victories, &c. for ornamenting Rooms. He will do all kinds of small Jobs, such as painting Windsor Chairs, Gigs, &c. on as moderate terms as can be done in this country. Any person in the adjoining villages and counties, by addressing a note to the post-office in Salisbury, shall have their orders punctually attended to.

Salisbury, May 8*th*, 1828. 3t16

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*. 1827. 62

State of North Carolina, Surry county:

IN Equity, March term, 1828: William P. Dobson *vs.* James P. Walker. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James P. Walker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. Test: WINSTON SOMERS, *C. M. E.*

April 1st. 1828. 6t16

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. W. B. WOOD, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 19th, 1828. 3m+16

Developements of the true Character of

GEN. JACKSON.

The following is the conclusion of a pamphlet, lately published by the Rev. Dr. ELY, a learned, pious, and distinguished divine, of the city of Philadelphia; which we invite those to read, who maintain that Gen. Jackson is destitute of the feelings and sympathies of human nature. Can stronger evidence be given of the kindness and humanity of any man, than is evinced in his truly eloquent and feeling letters to Dr. Ely, relative to the Rev. Mr. Craighead? Yet Chapman Johnson calls the man who can write such letters, uninfluenced entirely by personal considerations, a "cold blooded murderer"!

These letters were private and confidential, and written without any expectation of their being published; or that they would be seen by any other person than him to whom they were addressed. It cannot, therefore, be said, that they were intended for electioneering purposes. We would recommend them to the perusal of the *patriotic* and *truly magnanimous* Editors of the National Journal, who have lately insinuated that the Gen. cannot *spell* and that he gets some other person to write his public addresses. (We are assured, however, that nothing could have induced them to make these veracious declarations but the love of country.) These letters, though private, and never intended for the public eye, in style, diction and "*orthography*," would discredit no writer;—whilst the sentiments they contain, the magnanimity and liberality they display, and the morality they inculcate, reflect the highest credit on their author, and must be universally approved by the good and virtuous throughout the land.

Dr. Ely, in all probability, would not have published the pamphlet from which this extract has been taken, if he had not been assailed by the coalition presses, and in the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in consequence of a discourse he delivered in Philadelphia on the 4th last July; but we cannot regret, nor ought we, that he has found it necessary to defend himself against the calumnies of the friends of Adams and Clay, as by that means, letters have been laid before the public which exhibit Gen. Jackson as he really is, in private life. All his friends and neighbors, who are intimately acquainted with him, will recognize the picture as a correct likeness; and the numerous friends and relations of that truly pious and distinguished Divine, the Rev Tho. E. Craighead, will not only be highly gratified, but thankful, for the active and zealous part he took in having him restored to the bosom of the church, so that his "hoary head might descend in peace to the grave."

"*It was an error* in the Hon Mr. Duncan, to speak of my discourse as having been delivered at *Norristown*. He was probably led into this mistake by some misrepresentations in the News Papers of a sermon which I preached in that place on the 2d September last.

"In illustration of the assertion, that we can form correct notions of the moral character of a being whom we have never seen, I reminded my hearers, that they had all formed some conceptions of the moral character of Washington; and latterly of Gen. Jackson. My notions of his character might be correct, or incorrect; but I would tell them an anecdote which I thought conveyed a just idea of him. I then stated what I now reiterate:

"That between three and four years prior to the General's being first nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr Sommerville, then an accomplished young officer in the Navy, but since deceased, informed some of my family connexions, that he had lately spent a week in the General's company, at his own house; that the General appeared to him to be greatly changed in several respects; and that the Gen. had said to him, in a very serious and impressive manner," "*You may depend upon it, Sommerville, that without true religion there is no happiness in the present life, and none to be expected in the next.*" I told my hearers, that this is a true saying; and I was aware that coming from a distinguished fellow citizen it might have some influence with *some men* who more regard the word of their deservedly favorite Hero than the word of God.

"This statement has been shamefully distorted; but I think the anecdote worthy of any pulpit, and calculated to do good. Would to God that many admirers of Gen. Jackson would record this among many of his patriotic and excellent sentiments, on the tablets of their hearts! They would then cease to think him likely to prove a patron of their exterminating party zeal, and licentious lives. I have repeated the same anecdote, years ago in Flemington, N. J.; and in August last in Huntingdon in this state. My numerous hearers will recollect the anecdote. If ever the General should be President, as I freely acknowledge it is my hope that he may be, I may predict, from my knowledge of him, without the spirit of prophecy that he will disappoint many, of his friends and foes, by being the impartial, temperate, prudent, and exemplary Chief Magistrate of the whole nation.

"Mr. Duncan has intimated that my discourse on the 4th of July, "was preached in favour of the election of General Jackson." How far this is true, every person who will read, may judge for himself. Those who represent Gen. Jackson as one of the worst of men, must think my sermon a point blank shot into his heart.

"Since, however, I have been called into question about my politics before the Senate, I will here state; for I fear nothing from candour; that Mrs. Jackson, (for the politics of the day, include her) is an eminently pious woman, and has sustained this character for about a quarter of a century. On the subject of baptism, I believe she is a Baptist, and has been immersed. I have heard no evil said of her, by those who knew her, unless it be this, *that she prefers a prayer-meeting to a palace*; and this will not *sink* her in the estimation of any other who do not forget their religion in their politics.

"Of the General I shall say, that he is as far from *hypocrisy* as any man living; and shall give a few extracts from some of his letters, which I think will show him in his private character, in a true light. I must beg his pardon for making without the opportunity of asking his consent, the present use of his friendly communications to me.

"Under date of Nashville, April 21st, 1823, he thus writes me on the subject of a clergyman who had been suspended for many years on account of some imputed errors in doctrine;

Sir: Being informed by my friend, the Rev. Mr. C. of this place, that the case of the aged, pious and reverend Thomas B. Craighead, is to be discussed before the General Assembly at Philadelphia, at its approaching session, I feel it my duty to address you on that subject.

Having known Mr. Craighead from my boyhood—having been in the neighborhood in which he commenced his ministry—being wafted by fortune to this Western Country, in which he had settled himself and presided over a congregation large and respectable—and having for the last thirty-four years of my life lived within five miles of his house; I am authorized in saying that I have a full knowledge of him, both in his private walks and public ministry. And if we are justified in judging the tree by its fruits; I can with great truth testify that no man has laboured with more zeal in the ministry, and that none have been more respected for piety, or more revered as Christians, and as men. He has done much good, and would have done still more, but for the unhappy difference which arose between him and some of his clergy in Kentucky on some doctrinal points. This, originating in warmth of discussion, was carried perhaps too far; and enlisting advocates nearly poised on both sides, limited the extent of his services, and has ended in his suspension for some years—a circumstance which has been much regretted by a great proportion of the good citizens and Christian professors here; and has injuriously affected, as I believe, the Presbyterian cause.

To see a venerable man, whose hairs have grown grey in the service of his God; a man whose walks have been the piety, morality, and benevolence of the true religion; respected by all—now deprived of the benefit of communion, and for that which many, very many of the most pious Presbyterians, cannot regard as inconsistent with the Holy Scriptures, which are the guide of all Christians; has filled us here with much regret; and it may be truly said, that nothing would give more general satisfaction, or tend more to the prosperity of this church, than his restoration.

Disunion is evil in both Church and State; and the present is a period when every means consistent with the principles of true religion ought to be employed to restore harmony and union to the Christian cause. 'Tis religion to inculcate charity, and if a brother err, to forgive him. And in the sincere reliance upon those principles, while I shall be acquitted of any view to dictate to the calm deliberation of the Assembly, I hope that this address will be excused, from my desire to represent fairly the character of the aged and pious Mr. Craighead. This alone has been my motive; and to have done less would have been injustice to my own feelings, as well as to the interest of the church."

"Under date of Washington, Jan. 1st, 1824, on the same subject, the General writes to me, "Before I close this letter, will you again permit me to bring to your recollection the case of my aged and pious friend, the Rev. Mr. Craighead, and request that you will endeavour to have his case finally considered before your next General Assembly? My prayer is, that he may be restored to his Church, and fellowship with the Christian brethren. This, and this alone, can bring his hoary head in peace to the grave."

"Suffice it here to say, that soon after this, the case of Mr. Craighead was finally reviewed; he was restored to the ministry and the Presbytery within whose bounds he resided, with the full approbation of the assembly; and has since retired to his everlasting rest.

"One short extract more, is from a letter dated at his Hermitage, July 12th, 1827, in which the General says:

"Having been educated and brought up under the discipline of the Presbyterian rule (my mother being a member of that Church) I have always had a preference for it. Amongst the greatest blessings secured to us under our Constitution, is the liberty of worshipping God as our conscience dictates. All true Christians love each other, and while here *below* ought to harmonize; for all must unite in the realms above. I have thought one evidence of true religion is, when all those who believe in the atonement of our crucified Saviour are found in harmony and friendship together.

"My enemies have charged me with every crime but hypocrisy: I believe they have never alledged this against me: and I can assure you no change of circumstances, no exalted office can work a change upon me. I will remain uniformly the same, whether in the chair of state, or at the Hermitage. My habits are too well fixed now to be altered."

"Such as these extracts from his letters, written without any conception of their ever being made public, indicate him to be, what I believe Gen. Jackson is. I have never affirmed, that he is a renewed man, by the power of divine grace. That question must be left with himself and his Maker.

"I have declared my knowledge of the fact, that he is the avowed friend of Christianity; and I claim the liberty of thinking and speaking as freely on this subject as those numerous Editors of papers, who for the sake of abusing the candidate for the Presidency whom they oppose, have been very abundant in their vituperations of myself.

"No office, no wordly emolument do I seek. I feel no conviction of having prostituted the pulpit, for the promotion of sinister, party purposes. My desire is, that correct religious principles may govern myself, and all my fellow citizens *in all* the transactions of private and public life. I freely confess that I esteem Gen. Jackson much; and I love my country much; but I love Christ more.

E. S. ELY.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

SAINT TAMANY.

This day (1st of May) being the anniversary of our *National Saint* (commonly called St. Tammany) we have been requested to furnish our readers with some account of this extraordinary being. We confess our entire ignorance of his biography: and in the absence of such information as we can give them, beg leave to copy the following, derived from the celebrated Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, some two years since.

But for ought that we see, TOMO CHACHI, who lived at Yamacraw, is quite as much entitled to a similar canonization. His portrait can be seen in our Reading Room.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1825.

My dear Sir: I do myself the pleasure to communicate to you without delay, the information which the Tammany Society want concerning their tutelary saint: from the respectability of the sources whence it is derived, I believe you may rely on its general correctness.

The *Lenni-lennapi*,* or Delawares, were a nation of American aborigines, living formerly where Pennsylvania now is. They were considerably numerous on the arrival of Wm. Penn to take possession of the lands then possessed by them under the colour of a British title. TAMMANY was one of their principal sachems. The new proprietor respected the rights of the natives: he refrained from acts of force and violence against them, and he paid them a stipulated price for all their lands. In consequence of this humane and politic course of dealing, Mr. Penn conciliated the good will of these children of nature, and more especially won the friendship of their distinguished leader, Tammany. This Delaware chief is reported to have been uncommonly attached to the Quaker proprietor; in the latter part of his days he gave a strong proof of this—for when Wm. Penn took his last departure from Philadelphia, with intent to revisit Europe, and return to the shores of the Delaware no more, Tammany was so deeply afflicted at this event, that in a fit of desperation he set fire to his wigwam and was consumed by the flames.

The place where this happened is White Mash, distant, you know, about 12 miles from Philadelphia. The spot where the wigwam stood was a stratum of limestone. This kind of stone, so useful in architecture, had never before been discovered by the white settlers, and all the lime they had hitherto employed had been brought from distant places. The quicklime found among the ashes of the Tammanial wigwam was a matter of great importance to the Pennsylvanians. They explored the neighbouring regions, and found plenty of limestone, and were thus relieved from the inconvenience and expense of importing lime from foreign parts.

The good name which Tammany left, was perpetuated by the emigrants from Europe whom he befriended: they celebrated him in verses and songs, composed soon after his death. They canonized him, and enrolled his name among those of the tutelary saints of civilized Europe; and as the people of the different Christian nations rally under the standards of their respective heroes or chiefs, so the Freedish citizens enlist themseves under the banners of Tammany

If it should be in my power to collect any of the early songs in which this remarkable man is mentioned, I shall take particular care to procure them for the Society. In the mean time I beg the brothers to accept favourably this earnest of zeal to gratify their wishes, to receive the renewed assurances of my attachment to the Columbian order.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

To —— Esq. *Chairman, &c.*

* The word "Lenni-lennapi" the original Indian name of the Delawares, and means in English, Indian men, or a people living towards the rising of the sun.

REGULATION OF DIET.

For the benefit of dyspeptics, and good livers, we have extracted a few principles with regard to diet, from a recent publication in England which are recommended to their dispassionate consideration.

Tea differs from wine and similar liquors, in containing no nutritious quality, except what it acquires from the addition of sugar and cream. Black tea possesses a peculiar narcotic quality in a higher degree than green. The exhilarating effect of tea is very different from that of wine. It is not nearly so powerful a stimulant; the circulation is little accelerated; the excitement is of a calm, placid, and benignant nature, while that arising from wine is violent and tumultuous; the action of the heart and blood-vessels is highly accelerated; the brain is excited, and all the functions of the body quickened. Tea, when taken some hours after a meal, is peculiarly grateful. Dr. Paris in enumerating the advantage of tea, mentions that it has introduced and cherished a spirit of sobriety.

Coffee contains mucilage and bitter extract, and also a slight empyreumatic tinge from the roasting, which is apt to disagree with some stomachs. Both tea and coffee have the property of inducing watchfulness, and therefore ought not to be taken for some hours before going to bed.

Three meals a day are an ample allowance for food. Mastication is of great importance, and it is therefore better for people to eat rather slow than fast. Exercise should not be pushed to excess immediately before a meal. Suppers, *if taken at all*, should be light.

Deplorable state of things in Pennsylvania.—In Northampton county, Penn. fifteen hundred families are destitute of the bible—so says the National Gazette. In Cumberland county, N. Jersey, five hundred and thirty nine families were recently found destitute of the sacred volume, and supplied by the visiting agent of the Bible Society.

Longevity in Russia.—It appears from a table of the deaths in the Russian Empire, in 1827, that among the individuals deceased, of the masculine sex, there were 818 of 100 years old; 33 above 115; 24 above 120; 7 above 125; and one of 160 years.

The steam-boat Florida, with a full load of cotton, was accidentally burnt on the 13th ult. at Rutherford's bluff, ten miles below Cahawba. Col. A. Pope, register of the land office at Cahawba, in addition to his baggage, lost 10,000 dollars of the public money, which he was taking to Mobile to deposit in the U. States Branch Bank. The progress of the flames was so rapid that none of the passengers saved their baggage; and a negro woman, unable to escape, perished in the flames.

The smallest sized English Type, is called Diamond. It is smaller than any ever used in a newspaper, but the French have made a type about half the size

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES

STATES	Certain for General Jackson.	STATES	Probable for General Jackson.	STATES	Certain for Mr. Adams
New York	22	Delaware	3	Massachusetts	15
Pennsylvania	28	New Jersey	8	New Hampshire	9
Maryland	5	Louisiana	3	Maine	8
Virginia	24	Missouri	3	Connecticut	8
North Carolina	15	Indiana	5	Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	11			Maryland	4
Georgia	9		31	Vermont	7
Alabama	5				55
Tennessee	11				
Nine States, 132 votes, which is an election.	132				

STATES DOUBTFUL.

New York	14	Ohio	16
Mississippi	3	Illinois	3
Kentucky	14		50

The foregoing table shows as correct a view of the present state of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President, as it is, perhaps, possible to attain at the present time. From the data here furnished, we perceive the *certain election* of Gen. Jackson, by the votes of *nine states*, which are all conceded by our opponents. 132 votes constitute an election.

It must be remembered, that the foregoing statement is the one least favourable to General Jackson—it is properly the statement of our enemy. Giving it our complexion, it would assume a shape too formidable for the nerves of our opponents.

Again we say to the friends of Mr. Adams—why lay waste the character and glory of the country in so hopeless a contest? Why struggle against a doom that history has already recorded on her page of truth? It is an old saying, that to cease to do evil, is an atonement for guilt almost equal to virtue. *Philad. Mercury.*

Extraordinary.—"Arise Daughter, and go to your daughter, for [illegible] Daughter's [illegible] has a Daughter!"

A female child was born in Penn township, Pennsylvania, on the 7th inst. where there were in the room at the time, the *child*, the *mother*, the *grandmother*, the *great grandmother*, and the *great great grandmother*—making five generations; all first born children but the great, great grandmother. The great, great grandmother dressed the child, and came on foot more than half a mile; is in the habit of visiting her children, walking alone, and frequently returning at night. She bids fair to live to see another generation of her descendants.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIBLE.

At a late meeting of the officers and managers of the Raleigh Bible Society, says the Register of the 6th inst., an Agent was appointed to go through this County, for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Bible, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the annual meeting in December last.

The Rev. Mr. Winston, an Agent of the American Bible Society, (of which this Society is Auxiliary,) being present, he was requested to give to the meeting such information as he had been able to collect in the journey which he had lately taken through this State, in order to ascertain the state of the Bible cause. This request was cheerfully complied with, and the account proved very interesting to the Board. Mr. W. is of opinion, that there are in this State, ten thousand families destitute of the Bible; that in one-half the Counties there are no Bible Societies; that many of the Societies in existence are very inefficient, some of them not having met for two, three or four years; that in some portions of the State, the operations of Bible Societies are opposed, even by those who profess to be Christians. But though these facts are discouraging, it is believed, that the Bible is gaining efficient, zealous friends and advocates, in many parts of the State. The Iredell Bible Society has resolved to supply the destitute in that county, and the work is by this time probably effected. There were found in Iredell, more than 230 families without a Bible. This fact was ascertained by the Sheriff of the County, at the time he collected the taxes. Granville County will probably be supplied with Bibles in a few weeks, agents having been engaged to effect the object, and the Bibles being on hand. The Orange Bible Society have also passed a similar resolution, and it is hoped the object will soon be effected. Besides these Counties, the Societies in seven or eight others have expressed their determination to ascertain the wants of the destitute families within their bounds, during the present summer, with a view to supply them as soon as practicable.

On hearing what had been effected in Iredell, and what will probably soon be accomplished in Granville, Orange and other Counties, this Society has resolved, in case the Agent now employed should not accomplish the work, to obtain like information by means of the Magistrates appointed in the several Captain's Districts, for receiving the lists of taxable property. We are persuaded that such a request need only to be made, to meet with a ready compliance.

COPPER COIN.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, proposes what he thinks an important and desirable change in the copper coinage of the country. It is to make the cent about the size and weight of the disme. The advantages of the change, he says, would be:

1st. The saving of copper to the treasury. What this would amount to, he has no means of estimating accurately; but, when taken in connexion with the great increase in the amount which would, in this more convenient form, be circulated through the country, it could not but be very considerable.

2d. The much greater convenience to the public of so small and neat a coin. In many of the Southern and Western States copper coin is seldom seen, and nothing can be bought for less than the sixteenth of a dollar.

3d. The copper coin would not be melted down.

The chief objection to the change recommended would be the strong inducement to counterfeiting. How far this might be prevented by some peculiar preparation of the metal, and whether iron would not, in some respects, be preferable to copper, are questions which experience only can decide.

A friend has furnished the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, with a sample of remarkably fine coffee from Liberia. The only thing it wants is age, being of this year's crop. One of the most respectable grocers of Baltimore, who is fully competent to decide upon such matters, pronounced it, without knowing whence it came, to be not inferior to the Mocha, and better than the Java, which is selling in our market for 16 cents.

It is mentioned in a late Paris paper, that, during the reading of the minutes, in the session of the Chamber of Deputies, crowded round Gen. Lafayette, to congratulate him on the perfect re establishment of his health. The Chamber was engaged in hearing and discussing of the electoral lists and of juries. General Lafayette was sworn, and then took his seat.

RALEIGH, MAY 15.

Circuit Court of U. States.—The Court of the United States for this District commenced its session on Monday last—present Chief Justice Marshall and the Hon. Judge Potter. No suit of general interest was tried, the Court having continued, upon the affidavit of the defendant's agent, the suit of Rev. *Jonathan Whitaker* vs. Rev. *Frederick Freeman*, instituted several years since for a libel. We understand that this suit was continued upon the ground that the defendant was without counsel in the Court, in consequence of the unexpected absence of a gentleman of the Bar upon whose services the defendant had relied.

The suit of *Fitzgerald* vs. *Williams*, for a malicious arrest and prosecution of the plaintiff, (a citizen of Georgia,) upon a charge of stealing negroes, was also continued by the Court upon the affidavit of the defendant.

There being but little other business in the Court, it adjourned yesterday. *Star.*

A sign in Boston.—Hyatt, in playing Billy Black for his benefit, at the Tremont, attempted to read some conundrums, reflecting on General Jackson—he was hissed so loudly, that he came to the foot lights and burned the paper. I'll thank his honor, the Mayor of Washington, if he will notice this.—*Noah.*

The depth of rain which fell in England in 1827, was 1274 inches, or 7850 hogsheads per acre, or 1,211,281 tons weight on a square mile—a weight about 833 times greater than that of the atmosphere on the same space.

The new Palace which has been some time building in London for the town residence of the King, at an extravagant cost has been denounced as disgraceful for its architectural deformities, and ordered to be taken down. A loud call is made for the exposure of the person whose bad taste ruled. Mr. Nash, the architect, has cleared himself.

Wolf, the missionary, being prevented from prosecuting his intended mission to Palestine, in consequence of the present unsettled state of Turkey, intends to visit scattered Jews in Africa, and to explore the country as far as Tombuctoo.

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten millions of souls.

Salisbury:

MAY 27, 1828.

"Hang out your Banners on the outward walls."

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Freemen, cheer the Hickory Tree,
In storms its boughs have shelter'd thee;
O'er Freedom's Land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on the LION'S GRAVE."

☞ Those Editors who favor us with an exchange, will please hereafter give a more definite direction to their papers, than "Printer, Salisbury:" for, as there are now two papers printed in Salisbury, it is impossible for the Post-master here, to know for whom such packets are intended.

☞ We are authorized to say, that *Henry A. Martin*, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing August election, to represent the freemen of Stokes county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of this state.

The lines on the death of Mr. D. C. M'Neely, are received; and shall find a place in our next or succeeding paper.

Major General.—In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst. the bill to abolish the office of Major General in the military peace establishment of the U. States, was passed by a large majority: the bill was sent to the Senate on the same day, read twice, and, after a short discussion, referred to the military committee.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate have concurred in the resolution from the other house, to adjourn on the 26th inst.: so that Congress must have terminated its *labors* yesterday.

Internal Improvement.—The bill making appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, the passage of which seemed at one time to be hazarded by a disagreement between the two Houses, having been referred to a committee of conference, has now passed into a law, the managers on the part of each House having mutually receded from some of the most objectional amendments. The resolutions for receding were passed by the Senate on the 16th inst., yeas 27, nays 12; it was also passed by the House of Representatives; so that the bill is a law of the land.

☞ The Catawba Journal, heretofore, for three years or more, published in Charlotte, has been discontinued in that place, and was issued in Salisbury, on Tuesday last, under the title of the *Yadkin* and Catawba Journal. It continues, as heretofore, to advocate the cause of the present incumbents of the National Government.

The newly organized Superior Court of the City of New-York, was opened at the City Hall on the 5th inst. Chief Justice Jones, associate justices Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and Thomas J. Oakley, were qualified, and took their seats. *Charles A. Clinton*, Esq. eldest son of the late Governor Clinton, has been appointed Clerk of this Court. He is a gentleman of talents and extensive acquirements.

A further defalcation, on the part of the late Treasurer of Virginia, Jerman Baker, who committed suicide in consequence of his embarrassments, has come to light: In 1824, the funds of the Cincinnati Society of Virginia, were placed in the State Treasurer's hands; about $10,000 of which are missing: which, added to the deficiency in the State's funds, will make the whole of the unfortunate Treasurer's defalcation amount to about $36,000!

Corn, &c......In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 19th ult. corn sold for $1 per bushel; corn meal, the same: the article was very scarce. Corn can be had in *Salisbury*, in any quantity, for 37 1-2 cents per bushel; Bacon, 8 to 10; Flour, $4 to 4 50 per barrel.

A Duel.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, communicates to that paper the particulars of a fatal duel, which took place at Powhatan court-house, during court week, a short time since, between two gentlemen by the names of *Archer* and *Crump*; in which the latter was shot dead on the first fire. Archer *happened* to insult Crump; for which the latter sent the former a challenge, who very reluctantly accepted it, and afterwards made every concession that a high-minded man could make; but all would not do, without a *fight*: it took place, within sight of the court-house, while the Judge was on the bench; Crump was killed, and Archer admitted to bail, to stand his trial at the next court: Crump had a family, of five or six children: Archer is a bachelor.

From the National Gazette.

Washington Irving received *three thousand pounds sterling*, from Murray, the London bookseller, for his *Life of Columbus*.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Facility of Intercourse.—A letter was received at Mount Mourne post-office, Iredell county, in this state, on the 29th April, 1828, which was post-marked at Bell-Air, South-Carolina, Nov. 13th, 1826;—it having been nearly *eighteen months* travelling *thirty-seven miles*, the distance between the two offices; whereas, it should not have taken at farthest, more than *ten* hours. This circumstance is made public, for the purpose of inducing a greater degree of *carefulness* on the part of *certain* post-masters: for it must have been owing to the gross negligence of some one, or more, of them, that the letter above-named was so *long* performing so *short* a journey. STRAIGHT.

THE 1st ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of Mr. John Burgin, in Burke county, it being the place appointed by law to compare the polls for the congressional election for that district, the gentlemen, members from the counties after mentioned, met in Convention, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Candidate in favour of *Andrew Jackson*, as President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President. The counties composing the said Electoral district, being called over, it appeared that regular meetings had taken place in Burke and Haywood; and their representatives in this convention duly appointed. The county of Rutherford being called, Mr. Carson, from that county, stated, that no meetings purposely on the subject of the Presidential Election had been called in that county; but the Grand Jury, at their last superior court, having been discharged from any further attendance upon the court, formed themselves into a committee, and resolved, *unanimously*, that they would use all lawful, fair and honourable means to promote the election of *A. Jackson* as President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President. They then appointed six representatives from that county, to meet in this convention: His colleagues and himself believing it to be a very convenient and fair test of the voter's sentiments in their county, have attended, and offer this recommendation as their credentials. Which being approved of, *nemine contra discente*, the members proceeded to organize the convention.

Mr. *John McDowell*, of Rutherford, was appointed President; and Col. *Alney Burgin*, secretary. Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, stated that there having been no definite number of members fixed upon as the ratio of any county, they were unequally represented: he moved, therefore, that in voting for the candidate to be proposed, they should ballot by counties, and not by polls. This proposition being agreed to, the representatives of each county withdrew, and after due consideration, reported each in favour of Col. *Robert Love*, of Haywood. Upon which, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, that this convention recommend ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood county, as a person every way qualified as an Electoral Candidate for this district; and that, in the event of his receiving a majority of the suffrages of North-Carolina, he will vote for *Andrew Jackson* as President, and *John C. Calhoun*, as Vice President.

Resolved, that this convention regard the right of suffrage in the election of President, as the most important of civic privileges; but that, as it is *now* exercised, it is as injurious to the community as though they did not possess the right at all; and therefore earnestly recommend that the voters in this district attend on the day fixed by law for that election, and discharge faithfully the solemn duty to their country.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed as committees of Vigilance in their respective counties:

In the county of Haywood, Felix Axley, Gen. Thos. Love, Col. Jacob Smith, Col. John Tatum, Maj. William Dever, John B. Love.

In Buncombe county, Gen. Wm. D. Smith, Capt. John Miller, Thos. Foster, James Gudger, and John Young, Esqrs. and Col. Robert Bell.

In Burke county, Mark Brittain, Esq. Col. David Newland, Col. David Baker, Col. Wm. Dickson, Rev. Richard Bird, and Francis Glass, Esq.

In Rutherford county, Doct. O. Erwin, Moses Logan, James Blackwell, Richard Burchet, Theodorick Burchet, Esq. and Col. Benj. Bradley.

Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian and North-Carolina Star and Gazette.

JOHN M'DOWELL, *Ch'n.*
ALNEY BURGIN, *Sec'ry.*

American Engineers are said to be engaged by the Porte in fortifying the Dardanelles.

No Minister to England, had been appointed, at our last dates from Washington, which are to the 17th inst.; and as we have before said, no appointment will probably be made, till after Congress adjourns; when Mr. Webster can be sent by the President, in despite of the "factious" senate, and in fulfilment of Mr. Adam's *pledge* to the Federal party.

An infamous publication, made up of forgery and falsehood, known as the "coffin handbill," has found its way into this part of the country: a quantity of them, printed both in German and English, has been received for distribution by *certain persons* in this place.....but by *whom* sent, or *whom* received, we are disposed, in charity, not to disclose at *this time*; for we believe that *some*, at least, of the party, would as willingly rest under an accusation of petit larceny, as be charged with having circulated so disgraceful a production.

A friend suggests to us, that *some* of the members of one of the learned professions, appear to be the principal agents in this *coffin*-handbill transaction: He excuses them, however, on the ground that the handbill affords an apt emblem of their *practice*; but expresses a hope that but few *subjects* for those sombre receptacles which are likely to be the accompaniments of that practice, and of which the handbill is so peculiarly emblematic, may be furnished from among his Jackson friends.

Wretched Depravity.....We reluctantly discharge a duty which devolves on us as public journalists, in noticing what we believe to be an unprecedented instance of human depravity. On Tuesday night, the 13th inst. two girls, sisters, were apprehended in Lincoln county, 6 or 7 miles east of the court-house, on suspicion of having murdered an infant child, of which one of them was supposed to have been delivered a short time previous; and were committed to jail on Wednesday morning. On its being rumored that the brother of the girls was concerned in the foul transaction charged against them, the Sheriff of Lincoln, and others, went in pursuit of him, and overtook and arrested him in Mecklenburg county; from whence he was taken to Lincolnton, and lodged in jail on Sunday. All three of the parties were examined before a special court of magistrates; and the following facts, among others, came out in evidence, or by the voluntary confession of the parties:

The younger of the sisters, who was only between 13 and 14 years old, was delivered of a living child; which her elder sister killed and buried in the garden, being instigated thereto by the threats of her brother, who declared he would kill her if she did not do so....and who, the girls say, *is the father of the child!* Previous to the arrest of the girls, their brother made his escape, went into Mecklenburg county, was married to a respectable young lady on Thursday, and was apprehended, as above stated, by the Sheriff of Lincoln, on Saturday night.

We refrain from entering into further particulars of this unique and soul-sickening transaction, or from indulging in such reflections as the occasion would seem to call for; as, in due time, there will be a judicial investigation of the whole affair; when justice will be meted to all the parties.

County Affairs.—At the May term of Rowan County Court, held in this town last week, Fielding Slater was elected Sheriff, in place of Isaac D. Jones, who declined a re-election: John Beard, Jr. County Trustee; John H. Hardie, Register; Wm. B. Wilson, and George Utzman, Coroners. The county tax was laid at 60 cents the poll, and 15 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property.

Under an act of assembly, which vests a discretionary power in the Magistrates of the county to select three of their body, whose duty it is made to preside at the regular terms of the county courts, Thomas G. Polk, Archibald G. Carter, and John Andrews, Esqrs. were elected to discharge that duty for the ensuing year.

Murder.—We learn that a man by the name of *Hart*, was barbarously murdered, a few days since, on the borders of Stokes county, in this state: the body was dragged about a quarter of a mile, and thrown into a creek, for concealment: suspicion fixed upon a man of the neighbourhood, as the murderer; but we have not understood whether he has been apprehended or not.

Good Dividend.—The American (New-York) Insurance Company, has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months. A profitable concern.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Canada at New York from Liverpool, English papers to the 17th April have been received.

Affairs of the East.—The advices from Russia and the East are equally as dubious, overcharged and contradictory as before; nor are our anticipations disappointed at finding the general aspect of the papers even less warlike than by the last arrival.

It is true, that "a letter," said to be "from Odessa, March 20," announces the receipt of a Russian manifesto," which was considered equivalent to a declaration of war against the Turks; and a morning paper here, upon the strength of this, announces positively that the Russian declaration of war had been received at Odessa. *Spectator.*

It is believed by many that the Russian troops would pass the Pruth on the 12th April. But the passage of this river will be a mere *demonstration*, and not an act of war.

The Greeks and Turks.—The papers before us contain advices from Constantinople to the 19th of March. They announce a courier, who had left Smyrna on the 14th, with the news of the total defeat of the Greeks who had landed at Scio.

This intelligence, says the Morning Herald, which had transpired before, but had been generally discredited, is now placed beyond any doubt.

It is stated in the Augsburgh Gazette, that Ibrahim Pacha has been summoned by the Lord High Commissioner to evacuate the Morea, but that he has refused every proposal of this nature. Count Capo d'Istria, on the contrary, is said to have declared that he would hinder Ibrahim from leaving the Morea, till he had delivered and given back the Greeks whom he had reduced to slavery.

According to the Courier, the Prussian Minister at the Porte, has been recalled, to afford explanations relative to his embassy.

Russia and Persia.—At length, we have official advices of the Peace between Russia and Persia. The St. Petersburg Gazettes of March 27th and 28th, are engrossed with the glad tidings of this event, which has put money into the coffers and added two Provinces to the vast Empire of Russia. They are to be called the Province of Armenia. Russia has also the main chain of the Ararat Mountains, and all the rich Salt Mines.

It was reported in London, latest date, that the new Premier is already disgusted with the cares of office—he is represented to have the appearance of a man worn down with anxiety.

The celebrated M. *Lavalette* has offered himself as a candidate, and published an address to the electors of the first electoral district of Paris, soliciting their votes.

In a list of officers of different foreign nations, who had entered into the service of the Greeks, up to the 1st Feb. last, the Americans are set down at 3 Captains and 6 Lieutenants.

An engraving, called the *Dream of Maria Louisa*, was sold publicly at Paris on the 2d ult. She is represented asleep, and her son at her feet. Napoleon holds out his hand to her, while an eagle places a crown on the head of her son. It was a matter of surprise, that the Minister permitted the sale of it.

On the 27th of March, the Prince of Orange left Berlin for St Petersburg. One report says he is to have a distinguished command in the Russian army, and another that he has been offered the throne of Constantinople, by the Emperor Nicholas!!

The deficit in the French revenue was announced, on the 12th March, to be 217 millions of francs. It is charged to the mismanagement of the late prime minister *Villele*, by his enemies.

The Legislature of Mexico has granted a pension to the widow of Capt. David H. Porter, of $180 per month, and in case of her death, to his children. It was expected that the widows, children and mothers of the seamen who fell by his side, would be similarly noticed.

The *London Globe*, of the 3d ult. says, the treaty between Turkey and the United States is fully confirmed, and the letters state that the terms are very favorable for America, as the treaty was negociated under the excited feelings of the Porte against the European powers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in this city.

"The representative of his Britannic Majesty to this government, murmurs somewhat at the marching of troops to our northeastern frontiers, and I am told expresses his fears that such information will not be well received by his royal master How should you like another war with England?" *Albany paper.*

Attempted Duel.—Two members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met to decide an affair of honor, when one of the *Seconds* FAINTED! The principals, upon this, shook hands, and returned to the tavern which they had left, bearing the inanimate body of their sensitive friend.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Washington, May 16.—The National Journal says, "the tariff bill has finally passed the two Houses, the House of Representatives having yesterday concurred in the various amendments made by the Senate in that bill. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law of the land. In the shape in which the bill has been returned from the Senate, many of the objections which originally existed against its passage have been removed; and the measure has assumed a character which will make it much more agreeable to those interests which mostly needed the protecting arm of the Government. The full extent of its operation can only be tested by experience."

The Tariff.—It will be seen (says the U. S. Telegraph of the 14th inst.) that the Tariff act is to take effect in September next. We are apprehensive that this will produce much speculation, that large importations in addition to those now ordered, will be made; and a consequent drain of specie, and pressure upon the banks will ensue. That the pecuniary distress will tend to increase the excitement which we apprehend will pervade the whole of the Southern States to an extent not heretofore known, cannot be doubted.

We consider this extension of the time at which the bill is to take effect, as peculiarly unfortunate,—unfortunate for the South and West, because the location of the branches of the Bank of the United States in those sections, will enable that mammoth institution to produce a pressure upon these communities, in her efforts to collect the specie necessary to meet the demand for it for exportation—and unfortunate for the friends of the system, because wherever the pressure is felt, the people will be disposed to attribute to the act itself, that pressure which will be temporary but fatal and will proceed more from the speculation on the act than from its direct policy.

The Nose pulling.—In the House of Representatives, on the 16th inst. Mr. McDuffie, from the Select Committee on the President's message, relative to the assault on his private Secretary, made a report thereon, and Mr. P. P. Barbour presented a report by the minority of the same Committee; both of which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report made by Mr. Hamilton, from the majority of the committee, concludes with resolutions, that the assault on Mr. John Adams by Col. Jarvis, was a breach of privilege; but that no further notice be taken of the affair by Congress.

Retrenchment.—In the House of Representatives, 15th inst. Mr. Hamilton presented a report from the Select Committee on Retrenchment; and Mr. Sergeant presented a report from the minority of the same Committee; both of which were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and 6000 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 15th inst. the Vice President of the U. S. having retired from the Chair as the presiding officer of the Senate, the Hon. Samuel Smith, one of the Senators from the State of Maryland, was yesterday elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

On the first ballot for this highly respectable station, Mr. Macon, the venerable Senator from North Carolina, was elected, but declined serving. General Smith was then chosen by a handsome vote.

It will gratify the friends of equity and humanity, to learn that the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Revolutionary Army, has at length become a law, having finally passed the House yesterday, by a vote of about 2 to 1. A great number of members, participating in the universal feeling of the country, would have desired to make the bill more perfect, by making its provisions more adequate to the claims of those for whose benefit it has been passed. But at this late period of the session, there was no alternative but to take the bill in the form in which it came from the Senate, or to obtain nothing for these veterans during the present session. *Nat. Journal, 14th inst.*

Appointments by the President.—Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Pitt Preble, of Maine, to be severally Agents in the negotiation, and upon the umpirage, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States.

John Savage, of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Thomas T. Tucker, deceased. *Nat Int.*

Petersburg, May 13.—Cotton, on the advance—10 cents Virginia Money freely given. In other articles no alteration. *Intelligencer.*

Commerce of Boston.—We understand the revenue on foreign merchandize, imported into this place during the last twenty days, is more than one half million of dollars: the duties on the ship Clematis, Capt. Low from Havre, were $80,000.

Liverpool, April 17.—From the 12th inst. to last evening, there was an animated demand for American cottons; and an advance on former prices, of full 1-8d.

Mr Clay's physician at Philadelphia, has advised him to leave the State Department for a time. The *people* will advise him to leave it altogether. *U. S. Telegraph.*

The Markets.

Fayetteville, May 14.—Cotton, 9 a 9 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4¼ to 4; whiskey, 25 to 30.....United States bank notes, 5½ to 6 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 5 to 5½ per c't. pre. Ninety days draft—2 to 2½.

Charleston, May 17.—Upland cotton 8 a 10½; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 28 to 29 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....Superior Cottons have been sold above our quotations half a cent.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 8 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 2 per cent. ditto.

Camden, May 17.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 to 8½; fair to good, 8½ to 9; for very prime, 10 cents have been paid. The market is brisk and the prices firm.

Petersburg, May 16.—Cotton, 8 to 10½; tobacco, $2 50 a 7—refused, 1½ a $1½; corn, 1¼ a $2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 20; apple brandy, 35 a 40; peach 75 a 100 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 4½ to 5; South Carolina bills, 2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

Cheraw, May 16.—Cotton, 7 to 10; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

New-York, May 12.—Cotton: Since our last report, this article has been in very fair demand: the business of the week amounts to 4000 bales: uplands, at 9 and 11 cents.

North Carolina bank bills, 10 to 12 per cent. discount; Georgia, 3 to 4, Darien 8; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1 to 1½.

Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 15th inst. Mr. Jonah Moore, son of Capt. George Moore, to Miss Sally Milsted. Also, on the 18th inst. Mr. Joshua Beeman, son of Mr. Thomas Beeman, to Miss Lydia Moreland.

On the 8th inst. by John Finley, Esq. Mr. James Harbin, of Iredell county, to Miss Delphia Fletcher, of Wilkes county.

In this county, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. Fergus Graham to Miss Sarah Baker.

DIED,

In Caswell county, very suddenly, on Sunday 18th instant, at the residence of William Warren, Esq. Mr. *Hiram Turner*, a native of Connecticut, for several years extensive y known as a book-seller in this section of country, and as universally esteemed for the correctness of his dep rtment and the uprightness of his dealings.

In this county, near Spring Grove, on the 17th inst. Capt. John Coleman, aged about 50 years.

At his residence, 7 miles east of Salisbury, on the evening of the 14th inst. Mr. Henry Myers, aged 60 years and 15 days. His loss is deeply felt and lamented by his bereaved family and a large circle of relatives and friends: He was respected as a father and friend, by all who knew him, during his mortal life.

The hour of my departure is come;
I hear the voice that calls me home. C.

WANTED,

FOR the balance of the year, a good female *COOK*. None need apply who cannot come well recommended for habits of *industry* and *sobriety*. E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, May 25th, 1828 16

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an Instructor, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructor, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage

By order of the Trustees.

S. F. PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

Wilkesboro' N. C. May 12th, 1828. 3t18

The Editors of the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and of the Columbia Telescope, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the Post-Master in Wilkesboro' N. C.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828. 16tf

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber, grateful for the kindness hitherto manifested, informs the public, that she still occupies the house of ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by her deceased husband, in the town of Statesville; and hopes to meet a continuance of its patronage. 4t19

MARY WORKE.

May 19th, 1828.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26. 1828 16

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 16tf

Land for Sale.

I offer for sale, a small *Tract of Land*, whereon I now live, containing 136½ acres, by survey, lying 6½ miles west of Salisbury, in Rowan county, with about 35 or 40 acres cleared, and under good repair and high cultivation. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description, as it is believed those who may be disposed to purchase, would wish to view the land. DAVID STEWART.

May 22d, 1828. 3t18

240,000 Acres of LAND,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court-House in Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on the fourth Monday in June, it being the week of Haywood county court, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres of unimproved LAND, lying in said county, on the waters of French Broad, Tuckasege, Scott's creek and Oconaluftee.

Also, on the third Monday in said month, at the court-house in Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, twenty-five or thirty thousand acres of unimproved *Land*, lying in the county of Buncombe, on the waters of French Broad and Swannanoah.

Also, on the fourth Monday in July, at the court-house in Morganton, in the county of Burke, sixty or sixty-five thousand acres of unimproved *land*, lying in said county, on the waters of Toe, Elk, and Wautaga Rivers. The sale will continue one week at each place, unless the lands should be sooner disposed of. The lands will be sold in tracts, containing from two hudred to one thousand acres.

Bonds will be required of purchasers payable on the first day of April, 1829, with interest from the day of sale; and the subscriber will enter into obligations to make a good and lawful title when the purchase money is paid, and not before.

The salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the abundance and excellence of the range, are equalled in few parts of the United States.

Persons residing in the low and sickly countries, planters and graziers, would do well to attend the above sales, as good bargains may be had.

This part of North Carolina is the favourite summer retreat of the southern people. Any person or persons preferring to purchase at private sale, can be accommodated, by calling on the subscriber, who may be found at one of the above places Should all the lands not be disposed of during the weeks of sale, another sale may be expected shortly afterwards, or individuals may purchase privately.

JOHN BROWN.

May 17, 1828. 3t18

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on Saturday, the 10th inst. a *sorrel Mare*; she has quite a large mark in her face, both left feet white, and a large scar on her left hip: she has been used to going in the wagon. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take her away.

CORNELIUS BUCHANAN.

May 17, 1828. 1w

N. B. I live on the Fayetteville road, 14 miles below Salisbury.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Statesville, on the 17th of April last, a *Bay Mare*, seven or eight years old, walks fast; no other peculiarity about her recollected. She was raised in Virginia, and may probably try to get back there. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one who will return said beast to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found. Information by mail, may be directed to

3t18 P. CALDWELL.

May 20th, 1828 *Statesville, N. C.*

Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of *Nathan Neely*, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, *Executor.*

May 19th, 1828. 3t20

Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, in the town of Salisbury, on the 21st of the present month, May, a negro fellow named *Scipio*: he is about 21 years old, between 5 feet 7 and 10 inches high: Scipio is a mulatto man, very likely; he carried off with him very few clothes; a pair of blue cassimere pantaloons, and a blue cassimere or black silk waistcoat, and a whitish coloured woollen round-about jacket, and probably one other shirt and waistcoat besides the one he wore off, and an old white fur hat. Scipio was raised in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, by Mr. Samuel L. Locket, and I expect he is aiming to get back there, or has obtained a free pass from some person and is trying to pass as a free man: The above reward will be given to any person who will confine him in jail, or deliver him to Mr. Hardie, or either of the Mr. Gileses, in the town of Salisbury; who are authorized to act as agents for me.

WILLIAM HICKS.

May 23, 1828. 3t18

Five Cents Reward

WILL be given for the delivering to me of a bound boy, by the name of *Nelson Ludwick*, about 17 years of age, who left me, without any occasion, on the 15th day of April last.

NICHOLAS E. LUDWICK.

May 23d, 1828. 3t18

Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a writ in partition, issuing from the court of common pleas held in Lancaster, February term, will be sold at the court-house in Lancaster, on the first Monday in August, all the *LANDS* belonging to the estate of Churchwell Anderson, dec'd. consisting of four several tracts, designated as follows:

The house tract, where said deceased formerly lived, and occupied as a Public House, containing 120 acres, lying on the south side of 12 mile creek, adjoining the lands of J. Crockett, Thomas Elliott and others; this situation embraces a superior advantage to any other of a like kind in the upper country; as there is combined, an excellent dwelling-house, with good kitchens, a barn, with convenient stables; with good water, a pure and healthy atmosphere, and every thing else necessary to render it comfortable for a public house or a private residence.

Also, one other tract, lying contiguous to the house tract, on the Falling Spring Branch, contained 451 acres, adjoining the lands of J. Crockett, Col. Steel, and others.

Also, another tract, known by the name of the Brown tract, lying on the south side of the 12 mile creek, containing 188 acres, adjoining the lands of Robert Stinson and others.

Also, another tract, known by the name of the Doudy tract, containing 664 acres, lying on the north side of the 12 mile creek, opposite the house tract, adjoining the lands of Robert Stinson, J. Sledge and others.

A greater part of this land is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any lands on said creek, or in this section of country. Persons who have a view of purchasing, are requested to call and see the premises. On application to either of the administrators, persons unacquainted with the lands can be shown them.

Terms of sale: the property will be offered in four several lots, on a credit of one, two, and three years, with equal annual instalments, with interest after the date of the first payment, (say one year after the sale) the purchaser to give a mortgage, with good personal security.

ROBERT WALKUP, *Guardian.*
A. H. INGRAM, *Guardian.*

May 10th, 1828 2t17

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, *Wholesale & Retail, SPUN COTTON*, No. 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to [14]

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13t26

SPRING FASHIONS

JUST received from Philadelphia, the *Spring Fashions*, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work: His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protracter system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828. 09

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso. Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2 6t28

United States' Laws.

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. VI.

An Act to revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain Act of Maryland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," and which, by subsequent acts, has been revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, be, and the same, so far as relates to the act of Maryland, hereby is revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage of vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 10 March, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. VII.

An Act to alter the time of holding the District Courts of the United States in the District of North Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence and be holden on the following days, that is to say: at Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October; at Newbern, in and for the District of Pamplico, on the fourth Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, or Clarendon, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, in each and every year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall now be pending, in any of the said District Courts, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for the holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved: 10 March, 1828.

No. VIII.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at navy yards, shore stations and in ordinary, one million one hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and twelve dollars; for pay and subsistence and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen, &c. at navy yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and eighty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars; for pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, fifty nine thousand one hundred and two dollars; for provisions, five hundred and five thousand dollars; for repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and seventy five thousand dollars; for medicines, surgical instruments and hospital stores, twenty-seven thousand dollars; for ordnance and ordnance stores, fifty thousand dollars; for repairs and improvements of navy yards, one hundred and five thousand dollars; for arrearages prior to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, fifteen thousand dollars; for completing the construction and equipment of the sloops of war, authorized by act of Congress of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for defraying the expenses that may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, for the following purposes, to wit: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description: for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house rent and chamber money, fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and shore stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationery, and fuel to the navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built; and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses for objects arising in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars; for pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and seventy six dollars; for clothing for the same, twenty eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars; for fuel for the same, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety six dollars; for contingent expenses, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; for additional contingencies not enumerated for the same, five hundred dollars; for military stores for the same, that is to say, for keeping the arms in repair, armorer's pay and armorer's tools, and ordnance stores, three thousand dollars; for medicines, hospital stores and instruments for the use of the officers and marines on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars; for compensation of Colonel Samuel Miller, for certain extra services relative to the accounts of R. M. Desha, one hundred and twenty one dollars and twenty cents; for the following items which have been carried to the surplus fund on the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, viz: for contingent expenses prior to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, eight hundred and forty two dollars, thirty-four cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, four cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, seven hundred and eighty four dollars, twenty-eight cents; for contingent expenses for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, not enumerated, two hundred and forty dollars, eight cents; for Navy Yards, five thousand dollars; for Navy Yard at Pensacola, three hundred dollars thirty seven cents; for Swords and Medals, five hundred and seventy nine dollars sixty two cents; for five schooners, fifty eight dollars thirty three cents; for building Barges, sixty-seven dollars sixteen cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, for the purchase of such lands as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper to provide live oak and other timber for the use of the Navy of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, by the first Section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven."

Approved: 19 March, 1828.

One way to collect Debts.

MEN sometimes do that which they should not, and for which they should be sorry; do ye, therefore, that which you would have others do unto you.

Mr. White: Sometime in February, I left home on my ordinary business of trading, not calculating or stating that I would return before 1st of May: however, I did so, ten days sooner: and to my astonishment saw in your paper an attachment sued out against the estate of Alexander Hogan, in favor of John Robinson, Samuel Guy and others garnisheed. That I owe said Robinson $85, I honestly confess, which shall be as honestly paid; but that he should have taken this singular step, much surprises me; for I flatter myself, that all who know me, would as soon suspect the worthy and Rev. Gentleman himself to desert his family and honest creditors, as me. I think he must have had but little regard for my feeling, in so extraordinary a step. However, I excuse him, inasmuch as I suppose him to be better acquainted with the laws of God than those of nature or his country. A good example indeed, to set a man who starts to market, for no other purpose but to make money to pay his debts; and his estate administered on before he can return. 2t16 ALEXANDER HOGAN.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Jinny*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*
May 12, 1828. [15] *of Mecklenburg county.*

Notice.

ON the 29th of April last my son, *George Brem*, who is under the age of 21, left his place of abode. I therefore intend prosecuting to the utmost rigor of the law, against any person or persons who may harbour or trade with said George. JACOB BREM.
Lincolnton, N. C. May 12, 1828. 3t17

POETRY.

READINGS FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

THE BIBLE.

'This is a true saying, and worty of all acceptation.'

This little book I'd rather own,
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarch's coffers shone,
Than all their diadems:
Nay, were the seas one chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

How baleful to ambition's eye
His blood-wrung spoils must gleam,
When Death's uplifted hand is nigh,
His life a vanished dream!
Then hear him with his gasping breath
For one poor moment crave:
Fool! wouldst thou stay the arm of Death!
Ask of thy gold to save!

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health,

But here a blessed balm appears
To heal the deepest woe;
And he who seeks this book in tears,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Here He who died on Calvary,
Hath made that promise blest;
'Ye heavy laden come to me,
And I will give you rest.
A bruised reed I will not break,
'A contrite heart despise;
My burden's light, and all that take
'My yoke—shall win the skies"

Yes, yes, this little book is worth
All else to mortals given—
For what are all the joys of earth
Compared to joys of heaven?
This is the guide our Father gave
To lead to realms of day—
A star whose lustre gilds the grave—
'The light—the life—the way.'

MEMORY.

What is memory? 'tis the light
Which hallows life—a ray profound
Upon the brow of mental night;
An echo—time the passing sound;
A mirror—its bright surface shows
Hope, fear, grief, love, delight, regret;
A generous spring; a beam which glows
Long after sun and star have set;
A leaf—nor storm, nor blight can fade,
An ark in time's bereaving sea;
A perfume from a flower decayed,
A treasure for Eternity!

CONGUGAL AFFECTION.

How sweet to think there still is one
Whose bosom beats for me,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The faithful bird that cleaves the air,
Through trackless regions flies;
But still one thought, one hope is there,
To cheer him through the skies.

Affection's chart his opinions guide,
Remembrance lends them light,
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,
He speeds his homeward flight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPLENDID MARRIAGE.

To some of our readers, (especially among the ladies) we doubt not but the following account of the marriage of the son of Marshal NEY, with the daughter of the rich Paris banker, LAFITTE, which took place in February, will be acceptable:

Paris.—The nuptials of Mademoiselle Lafitte with the young Prince de la Moskwa (the son of Ney) have been celebrated with princely magnificence. Between 15 and 1600 persons were assembled at the fete given by M Lafitte the evening of the marriage day. Amongst the company were several Peers, a great number of Deputies, Generals, men of letters, and public functionaries, and amongst the latter M. de Belleyme, the Prefect of Police. Upwards of five hundred ladies, many of them remarkable for their beauty, and all in the newest and most brilliant costumes, presented a most enchanting *coup d'œil*. The evening commenced by a concert, in which the principal singers of the French and Italian Operas took a part. A Cantata, composed expressly for the occasion by Rossini was sung by Nowviet and Dabadier, of the French Opera. Several Italian pieces were afterwards sung by Bordogni and Mesdames Pisaroni, Sontag, and Malloran (formerly Mademoiselle Garcia.) Rossini presided at the piano. In the Intervals of the concert, the bride and bridegroom walked arm in arm through the various apartments. The bride wore a veil and robe of the most costly point laca; on the head was the nuptial crown of orange flowers: her ear-rings were formed of two remarkably fine emeralds encircled with brilliants, and from which hung, in form of a triangle, three large diamonds, terminated by three large pearls *en poire*; a diamond necklace—or, as the French more poetically call it, *a river of diamonds*, surrounded her neck, and in the words of the old ballad, "cast light throughout the hall." The extreme paleness of her countenance, rendered still more striking by the raven blackness of her hair, and melancholy, languid, and almost suffering expression of her eyes, offered a singular contrast to the costliness of her dress, and the scene of splendour and magnificence amidst which she moved. The bridegroom had nothing remarkable in his appearance. He is under the middle size, and his countenance rather devoid of expression. His younger brother (the Duke of Elchingen) was, on the contrary, one of the finest young men of the party. About two o'clock in the morning, the windows of the drawing room which looked upon the court were thrown open, and offered so many entrances to a splendid temporary refectory constructed for the occasion, and raised to a level with the first story. Here was spread a table capable of accommodating 190 guests at a time. This table, the whole length of which ran a magnificent *pateau*, was sparkling with a gorgeous service of plate, interspersed with vases of flowers, and covered with all that unbounded wealth could procure in point of gastronomical delicacies and exquisite wines. The bride took her seat at the middle of this table; on her right was the Prince de la Moskwa, and next to him one of the prettiest girls present, the daughter of the Duchess of Otranto (the widow of Fouche.) The viands and wines upon this table were renewed seven or eight times during the night, and done justice to by as many detachments of fresh votaries.

During the whole time of the banquet, a military band continued playing; whilst the scene received a novel, picturesque, and dramatic effect from the numbers of those guests who had not yet supped, and who filled the windows of the apartments looking upon the refectory. For the first hour and a half, M. Lafitte did not sit down to supper, but took his station near the principal entrance, in order to see that every thing went on with order, promptitude, and regularity. He bore an air of the greatest possible satisfaction, and looked as if it was really the happiest day of his life. Every one was anxious to felicitate him, not only on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, but also on his generous conduct towards the town of Metidilsen (menaced with complete ruin) for which he had succeeded in opening a credit of five millions of francs (200,000*l.*) the day before, setting down his own name for a very considerable part of the sum. During supper there was but one toast given, and that was, "To the old army;" to which some voices added, "and to the glory of the new." This fete must, it is thought, have cost from thirty to forty thousand francs (from 12 to 1600*l.*) It is only the prelude to one still more splendid, for which immense preparations are making. This marriage is looked upon with a very evil eye in the Fauxbourg Saint Germain, where it is pronounced to be a seditious union, Monsieur Lafitte having given his daughter to the son of a man who was accused of treason to the Bourbons. The dowagers, male and female, of this antiquated Fauxbourg, are furious against Lafitte for having chosen the husband for his daughter, and the inheritor of his immense wealth, from amongst the Napoleonite noblesse instead of the Bourbonean, thereby preferring the military renown of New France to the musty parchments of the old regime. It is even thought that this noble indignation has not been altogether a stranger to some circumstances that took place before the celebration of the marriage. In the course of the night preceding this event, M. Lafitte received six anonymous letters, in which it was stated to him that his daughter would be assassinated sooner than such a union should be suffered to take place. Two days before the one appointed, another letter was received, stating that Mad'lle Lafitte would be immolated even at the steps of the altar; and, what was still more infamous and dastardly, two similar letters were addressed to Mad. Lafitte, who became seriously alarmed on account of her daughter.

M. Lafitte, though attaching but little importance to these missions, thought proper, however, to lay them before the Prefect of Police, who also looking upon them as contemptible efforts of malice without any serious intention of execution, nevertheless took certain precautions, which, to those not in the secret, appeared somewhat extraordinary. About the doors of the church were posted some twenty gendarmes, whilst the carriage in which was the bride, was escorted by three or four more. No person was admitted into the church without a ticket. The prefect even carried his precaution further; he procured several of the most respectable looking police agents, and sent them, in their holyday suits, to mingle with the well dressed crowd in the church, and keep a sharp look-out. No interruption, however, to the ceremony, nor any accident of any kind took place, and all passed off in perfect order and safety. None of the French Peers who voted for the death of Marshal Ney were invited to the wedding. M. Lafitte gave on the occasion, to the poor of his own parish, 10,000f, (400*l.*) and to each of the other 11 parshies 4000f, (160*l.*) total 54,000f. (2,160*l.*) He gave to each of the clerks in his establishment 3,000f. (120*l.*) The day after the marriage, his daughter found in her nuptial *corbeille* a little Album upon the first page of which was written "I add to the nuptial presents of my daughter 50,000f. (2,000*l.*) for the benefit of the Greeks. She may draw upon my house to-morrow for the sum." The widow of Marshal Ney made Miss Lafitte a present of a splendid prayer book, the clasp of which was formed of a superb diamond. This book is valued at 30,000f. (1,200*l.*)

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe; and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated 1 1-2 inch backwards from the corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic.

'When a horse has been over-ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the white of his eyes.

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is, a weak one.

"Horses that are hardy and good for business, have a short back bone which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernible when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these. The eyes are set wide apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses, are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb, that "a dapple gray will sooner die than tire."

The Variety of Climate in the same Latitude.

The ancients supposed that the torrid zone, where the heat of the sun is most intense, was uninhabited, and incapable of supporting animal life. But the Divine Architect has so regulated his plans in the formation of the earth, that man in the very centre of the torrid zone, enjoys the most delightful temperature; and, what is still more astonishing, he suffers the unremitting cold of the poles. In that part of the torrid zone, which extends along the coast of Peru from the equator to the tropic of Capricorn, the cordillera of the Andes exhibits every gradation of climate. The burning heat of the valleys diminishes as the traveller ascends the mountains: he finds the vigor and productions of the vegetable kingdom varying and decreasing, until he arrives at the frozen deserts on the summit of the Andes, where no living thing can subsist. To these mountains, therefore, may be applied, with the utmost propriety, what the Arabian poets say of Mount Lebanon: "*that its head is crowned with Winter, and its neck adorned with spring; that Autumn reposes in its bosom, and Summer sleeps at its feet.*"

THE SIX COFFINS.

Says Ben to Jo, pray let us know
What these 6 Coffins mean;
Some shipwreck sore upon our shore,
I fear has lately been.

Says Joe to Ben, these hold six men,
Once mighty in the nation;
To Jonny Q. belongs this crew,
The wreck's *Amalgamation*.

The Duke of Wellington, is said to be the first native of Ireland who has filled the post of First Lord of the Treasury in the British government.